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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

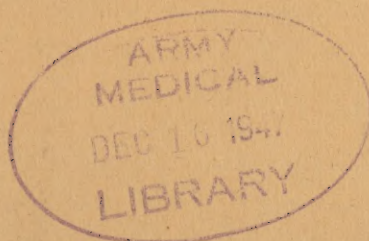
For Period

16 November - 22 November

1947

Number 47

SECTION	I - Welfare
SECTION	II - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Supply
SECTION	V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VI - Medical Service
SECTION	VII - Social Security
SECTION	VIII - Nutrition
SECTION	IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government



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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare Law

The Child Welfare Bill became law 21 November, and will become effective 1 January 1948 (with the exception of certain articles which become effective 1 April 1948). Copies of the law in English, when available, will be furnished Military Government Teams. Most important provisions of the law are:

1. The establishment of Child Welfare Stations in each prefecture for temporary care, mental, psychological and physical examinations, and placement.
2. Provision for paid full-time child welfare officials who will work directly with children in cities, towns and villages.
3. National and prefectural Child Welfare Boards for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
4. Provision of Maternal and Child Handbooks to pregnant women which will provide certain additional ration privileges.
5. Free medical examinations for children whose parents are unable to pay for such service and a program for physical rehabilitation of crippled children.
6. Free parental, post-natal, and delivery for those unable to pay for such service.
7. Free hospital services for those of special need.
8. Prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
9. Matching funds for maternity homes, infant homes, homes for weak children (municipally or prefecturally owned and operated).
10. Minimum standards, licensing and official supervision of all children's agencies including Mother's and Children's institutions, with provision that licenses will be withdrawn when agencies fall below minimum standards.
11. Provision of penalties for illegal acts.

The law is based on a proposed Bill submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by the Japan Social Work Association. It provides certain essential requirements and will form a basis for an adequate child welfare program.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 32nd, 33rd and 34th overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. The relief items contained in this shipments were as follows:

32nd Shipment: Clothing 13.13 tons - Food 4.20 tons

33rd Shipment: Clothing (including shoes) 1.42 tons

34th Shipment: Food 5 tons.

1  
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Office Expenses Provided to Institutions

Monthly reports from Military Government Teams indicate that the policy allowing payments to institutions for persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law continues to cause difficulty. A Summary of the regulation setting forth the basic policy is contained in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 36 for period 30 August - 6 September.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued three pertinent orders on this subject. They are Hatsu-sha No. 103, dated 12 December 1946; Hatsu-sha No. 95 dated 8 August 1947; and Hatsu-sha No. 110 dated 15 September 1947. No. 110 states in part with reference to "protective institutions which provide merely accommodation" that, "the matter seems to suffer a loose interpretation and in some of these institutions the entire inmates are considered as receiving protection under the present law. The purpose of the communication was to urge you to ascertain with each individual family the concrete facts that these persons are barely able to support themselves without receiving money assistance for living if the accommodation is provided free of charge, but that they would need assistance for rents as soon as the free accommodation is deprived. You are requested to fully understand this point, to study the family under this category carefully before deciding them eligible, and to continually study their living conditions, in order to reserve this provision only for those truly falling under this category."

Military Government Welfare Officers

The following list of Welfare Officers has been provided by Military Government Section, Eighth Army:

REGIONAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Hokkaido District	Mr. John Conway
IX Corps	Capt. Howard B. Dow
Tohoku Region (see IX Corps)	
Kanto Region	Capt. Robert Nerrie
Tokai-Hokuriku Region	Mr. Daniel Britton
Chugoku Region	Capt. Eugene H. Cantley
I Corps	Lt. Col. Charlie Brock
	Mr. Max Meyer
Kinki Region (see I Corps)	
Shikoku Region	1st Lt. John Mikkelson
Kyushu Region	Capt. Walter C. Robbins
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG District	Mr. Fred Carr

PREFECTURE WELFARE OFFICERS

Aichi	Mr. Thomas Nelson
Akita	Capt. Charles W. Hawker
Aomori	Mr. Herbert Bergstrom
Chiba	Capt. James G. Ulmer
Ehime	Mr. Jacob L. Risk
Fukui	
Fukuoka	Mr. Edmund Radzuk
Fukushima	Mr. John Rourke
Gifu	1st Lt. Thad R. Kaitis
Gumma	
Hiroshima	Miss Dorothy Dessau
Hyogo	Mr. Phillip Borish
Ibaraki	Capt. Raymond A. Shuart
Ishikawa	Capt. John W. Burrows
Iwate	1st Lt. Lester C. Holmquist

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Kagawa  
Kagoshima  
Kanagawa

Kochi  
Kumamoto  
Kyoto  
Mie  
Miyagi  
Miyazaki  
Nagano  
Nagasaki  
Nara  
Niigata  
Oita  
Okayama  
Osaka  
Saga  
Saitama  
Shiga  
Shimane  
Shizuoka  
Tochigi  
Tokushima  
Tokyo  
Tottori  
Toyama  
Wakayama  
Yamagata  
Yamaguchi  
Yamanashi

Capt. James A. Geyer  
Capt. John Pemberton  
Mrs. Cora J. Baker  
Miss Jeanne Fuller  
W. O. John Nelson (Aust)  
1st Lt. Jay B. Martine  
Mrs. Emilie Putnam  
Capt. John E. Orr  
2nd Lt. Jack Silbaugh  
1st Lt. John C. Vallencey  
Capt. Julian Marcinkowski  
1st Lt. Robert E. McDonnell

Mr. Peter Croes  
1st Lt. Owen Nichols  
Capt. Clifford Penrose  
Capt. Marion Vickers  
Capt. Harry D. Gilpin  
Mrs. Lucille Chamberlin  
Capt. John B. Stephens  
Capt. Milton Weiss  
1st Lt. Robert E. Grishkat  
Capt. John Silva  
Mr. Edward Mueller  
Mrs. Edna K. Callow  
1st Lt. Tom Ewing  
Capt. Kenneth Speas  
Capt. John M. Gates  
1st Lt. Clayton E. Ellison  
Mr. Herbert Mosher, Jr.  
Miss Andrea Magnus

## SECTION II

### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Personnel

Miss Kikue Shimizu, Chief of Public Health Nursing Division of the Institute of Public Health was promoted from 3rd class to 2nd class official on 30 October. She is the first Japanese Nurse to be appointed to this position, which is a very important step in the history of nursing in Japan.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### General

A physical examination on 58 head of riding horses was made prior to their shipment to Korea on 19 November 1947.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 16-22 November 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tochigi	Swine Erysipelas	1

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SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Information has been received to the effect that in one prefecture Japanese-produced penicillin must be purchased through the Penicillin Association in Tokyo. This matter is now being investigated since the Penicillin Association is organized as a typical trade association and does not have authority to engage in distribution of finished products or allocation of raw materials.

Under present distribution policies, penicillin is allocated to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare and distribution at the prefectural level is the responsibility of local prefectural officials.

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to seven prefectures in the period 11 - 17 November. A total of 1,302 pieces were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	888	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	85	85	0
Saitama	0	0	6	0
Aichi	0	30	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	40
Wakayama	0	12	0	12
Hiroshima	<u>24</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	912	187	127	76

During the recent flood disaster, a total of ¥3,439,011.30 value of medical supplies was furnished to seven affected prefectures: Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma and Iwate.

The problem of maintenance of U.S. Army surplus vehicles which were released to the Ministry of Welfare and distributed by them to prefectures for use in public health activities has been raised. The importance of proper and adequate maintenance cannot be overemphasized, if these vehicles are to continue to be of benefit. Policies and procedures which will govern this maintenance are to be established as soon as possible and information will appear in subsequent Weekly Bulletins.

Recently it was discovered that some installations are still ordering x-ray film through the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Neither this association nor any of its branches are recognized distribution agencies. Lists of authorized film agencies have been published in recent issues of the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has issued an official letter to all prefecture health sections, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, which reiterates current x-ray film distribution procedure, but allows the Anti-Tuberculosis Association to dispose of any stocks they may have on hand. At the same time a letter was dispatched to the central Anti-Tuberculosis Association, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, requesting that they inform their branches of the present film distribution procedure.

Production

The 32nd weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 9 - 15 November:

4  
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	Total to date 8 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 9-15 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to date 15 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 15 Nov.	Balance On Hand	To Be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	68,426	2,050	70,476	68,126	2,350	19,524
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	-	39,443	18,145	21,298	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	12,663	11,145	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	-	37,610	27,255	10,355	-
Total	169,287	2,050	171,337	126,289	45,148	19,524

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 16 - 22 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Shimane (coal mines)		50 gallons	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Kanagawa			25,000 vials
Shizuoka			735 vials
Hokkaido (ferry boat)	10,670 lbs.		
Hokkaido	36,000 lbs.		
Osaka	50,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Ishikawa	3,400 lbs.		
Aichi		5,000 gals.	
Ministry of Labor	3,300 lbs.		
Ministry of Transportation		25,000 gals.	30,000 vials
Total	123,370 lbs.	35,050 gals.	55,735 vials

A total of 3,727,761 pounds of 10% DDT Dust and 146,870 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, 493,594 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 15 November.

#### Narcotics

SCAPIN 1821, dated 18 November 1947, subject: "Disposition of Heroin", directs that heroin will not be delivered to Occupation Forces for destruction, but will be confiscated and delivered to prefectural narcotic officials who will report the seizure to the Ministry of Welfare, forwarding the heroin to a registered narcotic dealer in Tokyo, (designated by the Ministry of Welfare) for salvaging and conversion into medicinal narcotics.

No difference in procedure by Occupational Forces is intended as a result of the directive except that seized Japanese narcotics, when they are no longer needed as evidence, will not be stored in custody or destroyed but will be properly disposed of through Japanese narcotic officials. The present organization of Japanese narcotic enforcement personnel throughout Japan, whereby all narcotics are strictly accounted for, make this procedure possible with the result that all illicit narcotics will be salvaged for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

Report has been received that a quantity of blank narcotic forms were confiscated by Tokyo narcotic agents who found the forms being used to wrap merchandise in a Tokyo store. Preliminary investigation indicates the forms were taken from the warehouse of the Ministry of Welfare during the moving of three Bureaus from their present location to a new building. It is imperative that all prefectures, from an economic as well as from a security point of view, store official papers and forms with adequate security.

5  
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SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Typhus Control Conference. The second in the series of conferences relating to typhus fever was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November. Representatives from 18 prefectures of norther Honshu were in attendance. The third conference is scheduled to convene in Kyoto on 2 and 3 of December for prefectural health officials from southern Honshu.

Complement fixation test. Of the two laboratory tests (Weil Felix and Complement Fixation) useful in the diagnosis of typhus fever, the complement fixation test is the more specific. During the 1946-1947 typhus season an attempt was made to clarify the typhus picture in Japan. A total of 646 serum samples from suspect cases were tested with the following results:

Epidemic (louse-borne)	103
Murine (flea-borne)	278
Undetermined type	167
Negative	98
	<hr/> 646

This figure 646 represents slightly over 50% of the total of 1178 cases reported between 1 January to 18 November 1947. More samples were received but could not be used because of contamination of specimens.

In order to clarify further the picture of type and distribution of typhus fever it is suggested that serum samples be obtained from each case during the coming typhus season and shipped as soon as possible under ice to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo. Complement-fixation anti-bodies begin to appear in the blood stream during the second week of the disease. Blood samples for this test should be drawn from about the tenth to fourteenth day of illness.

Data accompanying each sample should include the name, age and sex of patient, locality, (town and prefecture) date of onset; date of bloodsample, and date of vaccination against typhus (if any). The facilities of the RTO should be used in shipment of samples.

The Weil-Felix agglutination test using *Proteus* OX-19 should continue to be used. This test is positive after the 6th day of the disease. However, a series of 2-3 samples should be taken in order to determine a definite rise in titre. This test is indicative of typhus but will not serve to differentiate between the epidemic and murine types.

Immunization

Based on results of complement fixation tests performed on submitted serum samples from reported cases of typhus during the past 1946-1947 season, epidemic typhus is the type encountered in the prefectures of Hokkaido, Akita, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima and Tochigi. Murine Typhus was the predominant type in the remaining prefectures from which cases were reported. Epidemic typhus fever can be eradicated or at least reduced to a low level of incidence in Japan. It is suggested that large scale immunization programs be instituted in the denser centers of population of the northern foci mentioned above. Hokkaido has an extensive program underway. Programs are also being setup in Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures through the Ministry of

6  
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Welfare and prefectural health authorities. 10,000,000 cc of U.S. Cox-type vaccine are available for this immunization program. Since this U.S. imported vaccine is nearing its expiration date, it should be used during the next two or three months.

The recommended course of immunization is 2 cc given subcutaneously at a seven to ten day interval, followed by a third booster dose of 1 cc in six months. It has been shown that the booster dose following the initial doses stimulates a higher degree of immunity in the individual than do the original 2 cc. In addition to the imported vaccine, approximately 5,000,000 cc of Japanese manufactured and assayed typhus vaccine are also available. This vaccine could serve for handling routine immunization as cases develop, as well as for administering a third booster dose. Administration of 1 cc of vaccine may be the only way in some instances and is better than no vaccine at all. Cases certainly will be more mild and the fatality from typhus cases greatly reduced.

### Tuberculosis Control

During the past month an inspection trip was made into four of the western coastal prefectures. Lectures and demonstrations given in each prefecture stimulated the interests to organize the efforts of the general population to control tuberculosis.

People are now becoming vitally interested and want to know "what may I do to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis?" With that general attitude on the part of the public, their education in tuberculosis control is progressing.

### Port Quarantine

The attention of port quarantine officers is called to the fact that the cholera epidemic in Egypt is still continuing, although the incidence of the disease is decreasing at the present time.

There exists apparently some difference of opinion among the quarantine officers at the several repatriation centers regarding methods of cleaning and disinfecting of repatriation ships and the proper applications of materials. In order to avoid confusion among masters and crews, port quarantine officers are requested to come to an agreement among themselves as to requirements and standards for cleaning and disinfection and the use of DDT preparations for that purpose.

### Rodent Control

#### Method of Using Antu

Antu comes in the form of a fine bluish-gray powder. It is highly insoluble, stable to heat, and deteriorates very little if at all during several years dry storage. It has no perceptible odor, and only a very transient bitter taste.

Antu mixes evenly with all kinds of food or ground grain and adheres well to dry or wet foods when dusted on them. It sticks to the feet and hair of rats when the rats run through it. It dusts well from insect dust sprayers and pump guns such as used for cyanogas powder.

Antu kills through the stomach, not through contact with the skin. Rats die when they lick it off their feet or eat it in their food. Antu acts chiefly on the lungs. Within a few hours after poisoning the lungs and the thoracic cavity become filled so that the rats drown in their own fluid. They die usually within 10 to 24 hours. Their breathing difficulty tends to drive them to the outside.

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Antu is a single shot poison. It is not an accumulative poison. Everything depends on getting a fatal amount of poison into the rats at the first meal, since after eating a sublethal dose they develop a tolerance which lasts about 30 days and an aversion which may last several months.

#### How to Use Antu

##### a. In ground baits

Thoroughly mix 2 or 3 parts of Antu with 100 parts of finely ground grain, preferably a high grade of yellow corn. Distribute in small shallow piles.

##### b. Dusted on baits.

Place freshly ground yellow corn or other grains in small piles on floor or earth and smooth out to a flat thin layer about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness. Dust the grain and surrounding areas for 6 inches with Antu, using a small spray gun, duster, or shaker. Use diced apples, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, ground meat, and the white and yolk of eggs, fish or chicken heads in the same manner.

Dust Antu on fresh ears of corn, the kernels of which may have been slit by running a sharp knife lengthwise along the cob. Cut the cob into 1 inch sections and distribute. (Very useful for distribution in inaccessible places.)

##### c. Dusted on floor and on runways without baits.

Spread a 50 percent mixture of Antu and flour over ground in areas which rats frequent, especially along runways and near openings.

##### d. Pumped in burrows.

Pump Antu powder (or flour-Antu mixture as in No. 3) into openings of rat burrows with foot or hand duster until floor of burrow is well coated.

##### e. Dusted on water or mixed with water.

Use small shallow cups or dishes. Dust Antu on water until it forms a thin film on surface; or put 1 to 2 parts of Antu with 100 parts of water in a bottle, shake well, and pour into a shallow dish. After being shaken up with water tends to settle within a few hours so that repeated shaking or stirring may be necessary.

For best results use several methods (at least Nos. a, b and e) at the same time. Try to provide an excess of bait for all suspected rats, but do not throw bait around carelessly. Make the rat's first poisoning its last meal.

Use those baits that are most attractive to local rats during the season of poisoning operations. Yellow corn is practically a complete food and is almost universally attractive, used either when fresh ground or fresh on the cob.

In grocery stores or other places where food is available at all times make liberal use of poisoned water.

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SECTION VI

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 31 October 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,100 beds of which 97,991 were occupied. During this same period 238,196 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Diet passed on Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law to become effective as of 1 November. The initial claim will be paid by the Unemployment Allowance Law and will become valid after 1 November 1947 for unemployment wage losses on and after 1 October 1947. The Unemployment Insurance Law begins collecting contributions as of 1 November 1947 and claims under this become valid on and after 1 April 1948.

The above mentioned laws add another Social Insurance in the overall Social Security program for Japan. The new Ministry of Labor will have the administrative responsibility of these two laws.

SECTION VIII

NUTRITION

Data on the proportion of certain foods or food groups obtained from the ration, free market, home production and gifts, in Tokyo and the average of eight cities during the Rice-Year 1946-1947, are contained in the accompanying tables. The data include total staple foods and rice, other grains, sweet potatoes and other potatoes which constitute the staple foods as well as legumes, fish, meat, poultry, eggs and milk, leafy green and yellow vegetables and other vegetables.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
#44	20 Oct 47	Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus	Yes	All MG Teams
#45	5 Nov 47	Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Disease	Yes	All MG Teams
#45-1	23 Oct 47	Incorporation of Medical Schools to Form Medical Institute	None	MG Hq 8th Army

NOTE: Directive to the Ministry of Welfare, Medical Bureau, offering no objections to the Ministry's plan to incorporate the Toyama Army Medical School and the Army Medical College into the Tokyo First National Hospital,

*2*  
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PHMJG

DATE

SUBJECT

SURVEILLANCE

DISTRIBUTION

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forming a central medical  
institution for a national  
hospital in Tokyo. No  
surveillance is required.

#46    4 Nov 47    Disinfestation of Railway    Yes    All MG Teams  
Cars and Vessels

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable  
Diseases in Japan, week ending 15 November 1947.

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# Source of Staple and Supplementary Foods in Cities of Japan - Rice Year 1946-1947

Data refers to calories and the percentage of calories obtained from ration, free market, home production and gifts.

Two sets of tables:

- a. Tokyo - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes.  
(2) Legumes, etc.
- b. Eight Cities - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes.  
(2) Legumes, etc.

## TOKYO - Rice Year 1946 - 1947

### Total Staple Food

Month	Adult Unit	All Food Total Calories	Staple Food		Source		
			Calories	% of Total Calories	Ration	Free Market	Others
Nov 46	0.828	2051	1816	88.5	71.1	23.0	5.9
Feb 47	0.834	1921	1679	87.4	53.2	44.1	2.7
May 47	0.831	1792	1431	79.9	77.6	20.6	1.8
Aug 47	0.820	1704	1515	88.9	64.8	32.2	3.0
Av.	0.828	1870	1610	86.1	66.4	30.2	3.4

### Rice

Month	Weight	Calories	% of Total Calories	Source			
				Ration	Free Market	Home Prod.	Gift
Nov 46	269.6	951	46.4	97.7	1.5	0.2	0.6
Feb 47	285.6	995	51.8	80.1	18.0	0.2	1.7
May 47	212.5	743	41.5	86.8	12.2	-	1.0
Aug 47	111.5	384	22.5	38.5	57.9	1.3	2.3
Av.	221.3	774	41.4	82.0	16.5	0.3	1.2

### Other Grains

Nov 46	58.2	228	11.1	20.3	64.4	8.4	6.9
Feb 47	53.8	192	10.0	46.1	47.8	1.7	4.4
May 47	150.4	516	28.8	87.7	10.6	0.6	1.1
Aug 47	279.1	997	58.5	80.6	48.3	1.7	2.3
Av.	114.1	473	25.3	72.0	23.9	2.2	1.9

### Sweet Potatoes

Nov 46	503.0	592	28.9	52.8	38.8	7.0	1.4
Feb 47	394.3	458	23.8	1.3	96.2	1.4	1.1
May 47	98.5	116	6.5	8.6	86.4	1.4	3.6
Aug 47	5.7	13	0.8	6.2	87.6	-	6.2
Av.	254.8	300	16.0	28.0	66.2	4.2	1.6

### Other Potatoes

Nov 46	50.9	44	2.1	5.7	62.3	22.6	9.4
Feb 47	39.7	34	1.8	2.4	85.4	4.9	7.3
May 47	58.1	56	3.1	6.0	86.5	3.0	4.5
Aug 47	139.4	121	7.1	23.0	70.9	4.7	1.4
Av.	71.2	63	3.4	13.6	74.8	7.4	4.2



Source of Staple and Supplementary Foods in Cities of Japan - Rice Year 1946-1947

Data refers to calories and the percentage of calories obtained from ration, free market, home production and gifts.

Two sets of tables:

a. Tokyo - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.

b. Eight Cities - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.

TOKYO

Legumes

Month	Weight	Calories	% of Calories	Source			
				Ration	Free Market	Home Production	Gift
Nov 46 (9.8)*	18.7	43	2.1	37.5	45.6	4.6	12.3
Feb 47 (9.2)	20.0	30	2.0	41.7	43.6	3.0	11.7
May 47 (73.0)	85.3	205	11.7	90.7	7.9	0.6	0.8
Aug 47 (13.1)	22.9	49	2.9	67.8	25.7	2.5	4.0
Av. (26.1)	36.5	81	4.3	76.0	18.7	1.6	3.7

Fishes

Nov 46	52.5	76	3.7	12.7	81.7	-	5.6
Feb 47	60.5	90	4.7	17.8	78.6	-	3.6
May 47	58.3	82	4.6	37.7	57.3	0.1	4.9
Aug 47	41.3	60	3.5	28.1	67.9	-	4.0
Av.	53.3	77	4.1	23.9	71.6	-	4.5

Meat, Poultry, Eggs, Milk & Prod.

Nov 46	13.5	21	1.0	30.3	64.1	0.8	4.8
Feb 47	8.0	13	0.7	9.3	85.1	0.6	5.0
May 47	8.6	13	0.7	17.2	74.8	2.0	6.0
Aug 47	5.0	5	0.3	4.8	88.8	4.8	1.6
Av.	8.8	13	6.7	19.1	74.6	1.5	4.8

Leafy Green & Yellow Veg.

Nov 46	93.8	20	1.0	9.4	59.2	26.1	5.3
Feb 47	69.3	19	1.0	3.5	84.8	8.7	3.0
May 47	73.9	16	16.1	3.6	74.2	19.1	3.1
Aug 47	118.4	32	1.9	2.8	78.2	16.7	2.3
Av.	88.6	22	1.2	4.7	74.4	17.6	3.3

Other Vegetables

Nov 46	151.2	31	1.5	14.3	63.7	16.1	5.9
Feb 47	146.0	33	1.7	8.3	82.7	6.3	2.7
May 47	75.1	22	1.2	4.3	83.0	7.7	8.0
Aug 47	176.7	29	1.7	1.7	81.3	14.5	2.5
Av.	137.2	29	1.6	7.4	77.3	11.3	4.0

\* Data in parenthesis under legumes refer to the approximate weight of dry legumes used as such and contained in soya products.



Source of Staple and Supplementary Foods in Cities of Japan - Rice  
Year 1946-1947

Data refers to calories and the percentage of calories obtained from ration, free market, home production and gifts.

Two sets of tables:

a. Tokyo - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.

b. Light Cities - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.

LIGHT CITIES - Rice Year 1946 - 1947  
Total Staple Food

Staple Food					Source		
Month	Adult Unit	All Food Total Calories	Calories	% of Total Calories	Ration	Free Market	Other
Nov 46	0.823	1968	1707	86.7	64.1	27.6	8.3
Feb 47	0.821	1884	1601	85.0	71.1	21.9	7.0
May 47	0.817	1822	1518	83.3	69.0	24.1	6.9
Aug 47	0.814	1757	1478	84.1	61.8	30.7	7.5
Av.	0.819	1858	1574	84.7	66.7	25.9	7.4

		Rice			Source		
Month	Weight	Calories	% of Total Calories	Ration %	Free Market %	Home Production %	Gift %
Nov 46	199.9	711	36.1	66.2	27.5	4.0	2.3
Feb 47	328.9	1147	60.9	79.8	14.1	4.6	1.5
May 47	269.8	951	52.2	74.7	19.0	5.3	1.0
Aug 47	156.0	549	31.2	53.2	40.5	4.9	1.4
Av.	248.7	839	45.2	71.2	22.6	4.7	1.5

		Other Grains					
Nov.46	104.0	369	18.7	75.5	18.5	4.5	1.5
Feb 47	78.2	274	14.5	79.7	15.0	2.9	2.4
May 47	110.7	373	20.5	77.6	17.3	3.3	1.8
Aug 47	215.5	766	43.6	73.3	19.9	5.3	1.5
Av.	127.2	447	24.0	75.6	18.3	4.4	1.7

		Sweet Potatoes					
Nov46	458.4	555	28.2	60.0	31.8	6.9	1.3
Feb 47	110.5	132	7.0	1.2	87.3	7.3	4.2
May 47	72.7	120	6.6	23.5	62.5	11.4	2.6
Aug 47	6.7	16	0.9	28.5	50.0	13.1	8.4
Av.	157.1	202	10.9	42.2	45.0	7.8	2.0

		Other Potatoes					
Nov 46	78.5	72	3.7	16.1	44.5	35.6	3.8
Feb 47	53.4	48	2.6	8.1	67.5	20.1	4.3
May 47	82.4	74	4.0	27.9	59.3	11.0	1.8
Aug 47	174.3	147	8.4	36.9	48.3	12.7	2.1
Av.	101.2	86	4.6	26.0	52.7	18.6	2.7



Source of Staple and Supplementary Foods in Cities of Japan - Rice  
Year 1946 - 1947

Data refers to calories and the percentage of calories obtained from ration, free market, home production and gifts.

Two sets of tables:

- a. Tokyo - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.
- b. Eight Cities - (1) Staple food - Rice, other grain, sweet potato, other potatoes  
(2) Legumes, etc.

EIGHT CITIES

Legumes

Month	Weight	Calories	% of Total Calories	Source			
				Ration %	Free Market	Home Production	Gift
Nov 46	(13.7)*						
	25.4	58	2.9	54.7	29.9	9.7	5.7
Feb 47	(20.1)						
	35.0	61	3.2	26.9	60.3	8.3	6.5
May 47	(12.1)						
	26.3	51	2.8	26.5	61.6	6.6	5.3
Aug 47	(16.6)						
	30.8	64	3.6	31.1	53.7	6.3	3.9
Av.	(14.5)						
	28.9	59	3.2	35.2	52.2	7.3	5.3

Fishes

Nov 46	71.9	101	5.1	9.1	84.9	0.7	5.3
Feb 47	63.1	87	4.6	3.6	37.2	0.4	3.8
May 47	75.7	108	5.9	15.1	80.4	0.1	4.4
Aug 47	50.2	64	3.6	12.3	82.4	0.7	4.6
Av.	66.4	90	4.8	11.5	83.5	0.5	4.5

Meat, Poultry, Eggs, Milk & Prod.

Nov 46	11.6	15	0.8	25.5	65.1	2.4	7.0
Feb 47	9.0	12	0.6	9.5	79.5	5.3	5.7
May 47	13.4	14	0.8	23.7	66.4	5.3	4.6
Aug 47	9.7	13	0.7	10.6	73.8	5.1	4.5
Av.	10.9	13	0.7	17.8	72.0	4.8	5.4

Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables

Nov 46	115.7	38	1.9	9.9	65.0	20.9	4.2
Feb 47	64.7	18	1.0	1.1	80.3	16.6	2.0
May 47	108.7	39	2.1	1.4	63.3	30.6	4.7
Aug 47	140.5	49	2.8	10.3	54.2	31.9	3.6
Av.	107.0	36	1.9	5.4	62.8	26.8	4.0

Other Vegetables

Nov 46	262.7	56	2.8	17.6	57.2	20.9	4.3
Feb 47	233.8	45	2.4	2.0	82.7	12.6	2.7
May 47	127.7	32	1.8	4.1	80.2	10.1	5.6
Aug 47	240.9	44	2.5	3.4	70.5	23.2	2.9
Av.	215.9	44	2.4	7.8	71.1	17.3	3.8

\* Data in parenthesis under legumes refer to the approximate weight of dry legumes used as such and contained in soya products.



## Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: September 1947

The vital statistics for Japan and each prefecture during September 1947 are summarized in the attached tables. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947.

Births: There were 235,896 births reported in September compared with 240,709 in August. The birth rate per 1,000 population in September (36.8) was approximately the same as in the previous month (36.3). The slight increase in the annual rate this month as compared to last month, despite the smaller number of births reported is accounted for by the fact that September was a 30 day month, whereas the preceding month had 31 days. The median monthly rate for September during the 7 year period, 1935-1941 was 29.1. The birth rate in September 1946 was 31.1.

Deaths: Deaths dropped from 96,238 in August to 80,036 currently. The death rate decreased approximately 14 percent, from 14.5 to 12.5. This is in conformity with the usual season pattern. In previous years the death rate rose to a peak in August and started to decline in September. The median death rate for the 7 year period 1935-1941 was 18.3 in August, compared with 17.0 in September. The current death rate (12.5) was more than 25 percent less than the median September rate and approximately 31 percent lower than the death rate in September 1946 (18.2).

During September 1947, deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of death (excluding cancer and other malignant tumors) were: tuberculosis, (11,843) and (184.7); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, (6,505) and (101.5); diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years of age, (5,665) and (88.4); diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years of age and over, (4,785) and (74.6); senility, (4,662) and (72.7); accidental deaths, (4,196) and (65.5); nephritis, (3,293) and (51.4); pneumonia, (2,629) and (41.0); congenital debility, (2,162) and (33.7); and dysentery, (1,591) and (24.8). The 10 causes listed here accounted for approximately 60 percent of all deaths in September.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths totaled 11,122 in September compared with 15,493 in August. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births in September (47.1) was more than 25 percent less than in August (64.4). The current rate remained well below the median September rate (64.3) for the period 1938-1942 and slightly lower than the infant death rate in the corresponding month last year (48.6).

Stillbirths: The number of stillbirths in September (10,668) was somewhat lower than in the preceding month (10,742). The rate per 1,000 live births, however, increased slightly from 44.6 in August to 45.2 currently. Since stillbirth rates are estimated per 1,000 live births, the decrease in the number of births this month resulted in a higher stillbirth rate, although the number of stillbirths has decreased. The median September rate from 1935 - 1941 was 53.5. In September 1946, the stillbirth rate was 38.4.

Marriages: Marriages totalled 72,080 in September compared with 63,594 in the previous month. The current marriage rate per 1,000 population (11.2) was nearly 17 percent greater than in August (9.6). The median marriage rates for August and September from 1932 to 1938 were 5.9 and 7.0 respectively. The rate for the corresponding month in 1946 was 9.9.

Divorces: The number of divorces in September (7,325) increased about 10% from the August figure (6,668). The divorce rates per 1,000 population, in August and September were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively. The median rate for September 1932-1938 was 0.7. The divorce rate for September 1946 was 1.9.







NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS  
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE SEPTEMBER 1947

AREA	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS (ALL AGES)	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL- BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	235,896	89,036	11,122	10,668	72,080	7,325
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	77,320	24,604	3,179	4,303	21,576	2,452
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	158,576	55,432	7,943	6,365	50,510	4,873
AICHI	9,552	2,764	356	399	3,192	241
AKITA	3,982	1,578	310	186	1,195	210
AOMORI	4,457	1,527	341	150	1,297	142
CHIBA	6,396	1,987	286	266	1,757	119
EHIME	4,466	1,481	225	180	1,571	175
FUKUI	2,239	910	128	99	872	91
FUKUOKA	9,852	3,192	424	482	3,446	369
FUKUSHIMA	6,621	1,989	291	275	1,763	195
GIFU	4,665	1,568	201	205	1,637	126
GUMMA	4,508	1,879	200	246	1,044	93
HIROSHIMA	5,707	2,188	217	276	2,164	261
HOKKAIDO	12,572	4,012	778	495	3,177	308
HYOGO	8,283	3,245	341	389	2,755	277
IBARAKI	5,689	2,016	310	226	1,531	99
ISHIKAWA	3,322	1,069	177	119	1,001	114
IWATE	4,109	1,583	264	215	1,081	151
KAGAWA	2,755	893	135	128	1,041	92
KAGOSHIMA	5,731	1,782	242	251	1,813	178
KANAGAWA	6,804	1,685	198	272	1,645	147
KOCHI	2,407	930	118	84	854	106
KUMAMOTO	5,367	1,870	245	247	1,785	167
KYOTO	4,537	1,848	202	195	1,360	149
MIE	4,290	1,400	184	186	1,281	134
MIYAGI	4,978	1,413	219	263	1,491	103
MIYAZAKI	3,533	1,033	159	173	1,211	115
NAGANO	5,656	1,931	205	299	1,352	132
NAGASAKI	4,842	1,654	237	223	1,817	191
NARA	1,915	840	105	112	829	74
NIIGATA	8,114	2,651	399	356	2,298	262
OKAYAMA	3,470	1,473	182	174	1,516	136
OSAKA	9,135	3,272	398	520	2,738	362
SAGA	2,631	1,083	176	92	1,010	114
SAITAMA	6,339	2,027	287	274	1,578	108
SHIGA	2,074	984	127	88	770	83
SHIMANE	2,796	1,041	152	169	1,017	126
SHIZUOKA	7,309	1,895	267	351	1,880	219
TOCHIGI	4,705	1,755	215	191	1,280	91
TOKUSHIMA	2,809	992	161	143	1,015	77
TOKYO	14,503	3,829	459	601	3,302	347
TOTTORI	1,673	717	90	102	568	46
TOYAMA	3,610	1,209	230	100	1,115	132
WAKAYAMA	2,699	934	112	133	959	116
YAMAGATA	4,066	1,515	269	182	1,175	146
YAMAGUCHI	4,106	1,730	209	184	1,590	182
YAMANASHI	2,213	719	68	122	594	56

\* Deaths under 1 year.

Source: Monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

Table prepared by Vital Statistics Division, Public Health and Welfare Section,  
GHQ, SCAP, 28 November 1947.



LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND  
DIVORCE RATES, ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, SEPTEMBER 1947

PREFECTURE	LIVE* BIRTH RATE	DEATH* (ALL AGES) RATE	INFANT** DEATH RATE	STILL-** BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE* RATE	DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	36.8	12.5	47.1	45.2	11.2	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	39.7	12.6	41.1	55.7	11.1	1.3
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	35.5	12.4	50.1	40.1	11.3	1.1
AICHI	37.3	10.8	37.3	41.8	12.5	0.9
AKITA	38.0	15.0	77.9	46.7	11.4	2.0
AOMORI	46.7	16.0	76.5	33.7	13.6	1.5
CHIBA	36.3	11.3	44.7	41.6	10.0	0.7
EHIME	36.9	12.2	50.4	40.3	13.0	1.4
FUKUI	36.7	14.9	57.2	44.2	14.3	1.5
FUKUOKA	38.7	12.5	43.0	48.9	13.5	1.4
FUKUSHIMA	39.4	11.8	44.0	41.5	10.5	1.2
GIFU	36.9	12.4	43.1	43.9	12.9	1.0
GUMMA	33.7	14.1	44.4	54.6	7.8	0.7
HIROSHIMA	34.2	13.1	38.0	48.4	13.0	1.6
HOKKAIDO	41.1	13.1	61.9	39.4	10.4	1.0
HYOGO	33.4	13.1	41.2	47.0	11.1	1.1
IBARAKI	33.4	11.8	54.5	39.7	9.0	0.6
ISHIKAWA	43.2	13.9	53.3	35.8	13.0	1.5
IWATE	38.5	14.8	64.2	52.3	10.1	1.4
KAGAWA	36.0	11.7	49.0	46.5	13.6	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	40.1	12.5	42.2	43.8	12.7	1.2
KANAGAWA	38.4	9.5	29.1	40.0	9.3	0.8
KOCHI	34.4	13.3	49.0	34.9	12.2	1.5
KUMAMOTO	37.5	13.1	46.2	46.0	12.5	1.2
KYOTO	31.9	13.0	44.5	43.0	9.6	1.0
MIE	35.7	11.6	42.9	43.4	10.6	1.1
MIYAGI	38.8	11.0	44.0	52.8	11.6	0.8
MIYAZAKI	42.1	12.3	45.0	49.0	14.4	1.4
NAGANO	31.8	10.9	36.2	52.9	7.6	0.7
NAGASAKI	38.9	13.3	48.9	46.1	14.6	1.5
NARA	29.3	12.9	54.8	58.5	12.7	1.1
NIIGATA	39.8	13.0	49.2	43.9	11.3	1.3
OITA	34.4	14.6	52.4	50.1	15.0	1.3
OKAYAMA	32.7	14.4	49.9	55.6	12.7	1.2
OSAKA	35.0	12.5	43.6	56.9	10.5	1.4
SAGA	35.0	14.4	66.9	35.0	13.4	1.5
SAITAMA	35.6	11.4	45.3	43.2	8.9	0.6
SHIGA	28.4	13.5	61.2	42.4	10.6	1.1
SHIMANE	37.5	14.0	54.4	60.4	13.7	1.7
SHIZUOKA	36.9	9.6	36.5	48.0	9.5	1.1
TOCHIGI	35.7	13.3	45.7	40.6	9.7	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	38.6	13.6	57.3	50.9	14.0	1.1
TOKYO	39.5	10.4	31.6	41.4	9.0	0.9
TOTTORI	34.2	14.7	53.8	61.0	11.6	0.9
TOYAMA	44.1	14.8	63.7	27.7	13.6	1.6
WAKAYAMA	33.0	11.4	41.5	49.3	11.7	1.4
YAMAGATA	35.8	13.3	66.2	44.8	10.4	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	34.1	14.3	50.9	44.8	13.2	1.5
YAMANASHI	31.7	10.3	30.7	55.1	8.5	0.8

\* Rates per 1,000 population per annum (estimated 1 July 1947).

\*\* Rates per 1,000 live births



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15 NOVEMBER 1947

The total number of communicable disease cases (10,366) reported for the week ending 15 November was nearly 8 percent greater than the number (9,628) reported in the preceding week. The current higher number was due to increases in tuberculosis, pneumonia, whooping cough and influenza. Approximately 88 percent of the total cases were credited to: tuberculosis (6,071), pneumonia (1,663), whooping cough (830), measles (510), and influenza (47).

Only 12 percent of all cases were credited to the remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report. These 12 acute diseases accounted for 1,245 cases and 186 deaths currently compared with 1,335 cases and 169 deaths last week.

The incidence of all acute communicable diseases either declined or remained about the same. Of these diseases, more than 80 percent of the cases and 90 percent of the deaths were due to diphtheria (543 cases and 43 deaths), typhoid fever (260 cases and 49 deaths), and dysentery (220 cases and 78 deaths).

Diphtheria cases decreased approximately 5 percent from 571 to 543. There were 43 deaths currently compared with 46 recorded last week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 36.3 and 36.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.9 and 3.0.

The incidence of dysentery continued to decline. The current cases (220) were 15 percent less than the number (260) reported in the preceding week. Deaths, however, showed an increase from 62 to 78. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.7 and 56.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.2 and 10.4.

There were 260 cases and 49 deaths reported during the current week for typhoid fever, compared with 265 cases, and 42 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.4 and 24.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.3 and 3.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases (62) were about the same as last week (59). There were 5 deaths currently compared with 7 last week. Both the current case and death rates (4.1 and 0.3 respectively) were less than the corresponding cumulative rates (6.5 and 0.4).

No smallpox cases have been reported in the last 3 weeks. There have been no deaths recorded in nearly 4 months. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Only 3 cases of typhus fever were reported currently compared with 7 last week. No deaths have been reported in the last 4 weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases (99) remained about the same as last week's low level (95). No deaths were reported in the current week compared with 1 last week. The current case rate (6.6) was 60 percent less than the cumulative case rate (16.5). The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

The actual number of scarlet fever cases in the current week was 54, but corrections in 3 prefectures (Morioka, Kochi, and Kumamoto) brought the current net total down to 40. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 3.4 respectively. Both current and cumulative death rates were 0.1. (There would have been little change in scarlet fever cases had these 14 cases not been reported in error last week). The Weekly Report shows 40 cases and 2 deaths in the current week compared with 61 cases and no deaths last week.

Epidemic meningitis accounted for 18 cases and 9 deaths currently compared with 20 cases and 10 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 4.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.5.

There were no cases or deaths reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in the current week compared with 1 case and 1 death last week. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no Cholera or Plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 878 and 36,165 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,294 and 188,911; and for syphilis 3,162 and 129,583.



# SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 15 November 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	40	3	2106	239	5	-	1352	133
TOHOKU	10	1	421	36	-	-	298	29
IWATE	14	2	365	31	11	4	1073	91
MIYAGI	22	2	510	17	2	-	758	67
AKITA	18	-	585	41	10	*-4	450	65
YAMAGATA	10	-	614	39	1	-	1630	116
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	391	11	1	-	2203	283
IBARA	14	1	494	47	7	2	1704	469
TOCHIGI	31	-	632	33	1	1	1228	210
GUMMA	4	2	288	61	3	-	1364	228
SAITAMA	17	1	578	56	39	8	1699	345
CHIBA	2	1	381	31	8	2	1003	211
TOKYO	26	3	1455	217	7	7	2922	689
KANAGAWA	5	-	487	32	6	4	697	138
NIIGATA	24	4	701	44	5	1	1743	248
TOYAMA	3	-	204	11	-	1	189	12
ISHIKAWA	23	3	549	26	-	-	204	37
FUKUI	2	-	207	11	-	1	365	47
YAMANASHI	3	1	98	10	4	-	664	68
NAGANO	10	1	579	40	4	1	1587	159
GIFU	-	-	179	18	4	3	633	193
SHIZUOKA	11	2	492	52	3	3	1192	283
AICHI	27	-	1452	81	15	14	1870	497
MIE	10	1	600	34	2	-	485	122
SHIGA	8	1	199	14	2	-	299	40
KYOTO	6	-	459	49	8	-	822	121
OSAKA	8	-	389	47	6	-	897	228
HYOGO	20	-	792	57	6	3	1369	257
NARA	2	-	162	7	-	4	173	24
WAKAYAMA	2	-	215	8	-	-	140	32
TOTTORI	1	-	155	15	1	1	180	43
SHIMANE	9	1	456	21	17	5	451	132
OKAYAMA	13	2	344	29	4	3	422	135
HIROSHIMA	11	-	577	30	9	3	590	170
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	579	50	NR	NR	267	101
TOKUSHIMA	10	-	270	9	18	-	831	122
KAGAWA	2	2	248	16	4	-	521	88
EHIME	9	2	800	74	3	3	952	190
KOCHI	8	NR	289	21	NR	NR	304	74
FUKUOKA	27	-	1561	100	6	1	615	115
SAIGA	32	1	731	56	1	2	208	41
NAGASAKI	11	2	582	62	2	2	530	102
KUMMOTO	*-9	2	206	27	*-8	-	345	92
OITA	24	-	676	40	-	2	316	92
MIZUKAWA	10	1	511	40	2	-	530	110
KAGOSHIMA	13	1	577	75	1	1	704	133

TOTAL	543	43	25146	2065	220	78	38779	7182
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Rate

Current	36.3	2.9	36.5	3.0	14.7	5.2	56.4	10.4
Previous	38.2	3.1			17.4	4.1		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\*Correction



Weekly Report - 15 November 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	726	83	3	1	220	16
AOMORI	*-1	-	234	31	1	-	54	2
IWATE	6	3	215	33	2	-	62	1
MIYAGI	5	1	381	29	3	-	250	10
AKITA	5	-	149	30	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	2	-	343	56	-	-	101	5
FUKUSHIMA	3	1	433	45	-	-	95	11
IBARAKI	4	1	401	46	1	-	182	10
TOCHIGI	9	1	411	62	2	-	100	5
GUMMA	4	2	270	47	1	-	109	6
SAITAMA	13	2	464	56	7	1	93	9
CHIBA	10	-	370	24	-	-	126	3
TOKYO	18	3	1245	160	2	-	445	21
KANAGAWA	6	4	630	92	5	-	142	9
NIIGATA	13	9	558	79	2	-	175	6
TOYAMA	3	3	377	35	-	-	111	1
ISHIKAWA	4	1	189	19	2	-	45	1
FUKUI	4	-	153	22	1	-	39	1
YAMANASHI	3	-	133	7	-	-	47	1
NAGANO	2	-	315	27	1	-	135	13
GIFU	18	1	552	61	5	-	129	13
SHIZUOKA	17	4	578	62	6	-	141	16
AICHI	12	3	927	111	1	-	189	7
MIE	4	-	737	79	2	-	107	10
SHIGA	2	-	124	16	-	-	27	5
KYOTO	5	-	385	41	-	-	87	5
OSAKA	7	1	550	101	1	-	272	9
HYOGO	13	2	949	144	1	-	106	10
NARA	-	-	134	15	-	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	6	-	449	52	1	-	64	1
TOTTORI	2	1	142	9	2	-	31	-
SHIMANE	11	1	260	32	4	1	111	5
OKAYAMA	10	-	331	38	1	1	21	2
HIROSHIMA	20	2	674	84	4	-	157	11
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	100	10	NR	NR	30	2
TOKUSHIMA	*-6	1	247	35	-	-	36	5
KAGAWA	-	-	178	29	-	1	62	2
EHIME	3	-	175	25	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	2	NR	395	45	NR	NR	37	4
FUKUOKA	4	-	329	32	2	-	59	3
SAGA	3	-	77	3	-	-	25	1
NAGASAKI	6	-	103	10	-	-	35	2
KUMAMOTO	*-5	-	99	14	*-1	-	23	1
OITA	2	-	100	12	-	-	11	1
MIYAZAKI	1	1	158	33	-	-	39	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	28	7	-	-	16	-
TOTAL	260	49	16,778	2,083	62	5	4,439	254
Rates								
Current	17.4	3.3	24.4	3.0	4.1	0.3	6.5	0.4
Previous	17.7	2.8			3.9	0.5		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction



Weekly Report - 15 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	1	-	56	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	9	2
GUUMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	29	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	1	-	214	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	40	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	222	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	52	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
DEIA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIOSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIZUZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	0	0	387	38	3	0	1028	83
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RATE

Current	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			0.5	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 15 November 1947  
Continued

Prefecture	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	283	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	176	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	239	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	3	-	315	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	61	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	-	735	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	6	-	437	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	260	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	162	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	1	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	261	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	216	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	6	-	1853	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	-	142	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	302	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	146	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	274	-	-	-	-	-
TSUKUSHIMA	4	-	213	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	143	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	461	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	106	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	950	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	2	-	274	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	2	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	-	360	3	-	-	-	-
MIZUKAWA	5	-	193	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	279	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	99	0	11,372	22	0	0	0	0

Rates								
Current	6.6	0.0	16.5	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	6.4	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum  
Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947



## Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	11	-	329	8	2	-	361	96	-	-	-	-
OMORI	*-4	-	20	1	1	-	99	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	26	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	1	-	86	1	1	-	124	17	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	29	1	-	1	84	37	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	40	1	3	2	79	22	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	43	1	-	1	139	39	-	-	-	-
IBARA	1	-	57	1	2	-	192	60	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	39	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	3	-	76	2	-	-	37	17	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	4	-	49	-	1	-	72	30	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	48	1	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	418	9	3	1	641	263	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	98	2	-	-	75	22	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	-	-	30	1	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	6	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	86	2	-	-	37	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	23	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	128	-	-	-	91	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	1	100	3	1	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	1	42	2	-	-	26	5	-	-	6	2
SHIGA	1	-	42	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	128	2	-	-	67	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	1	-	50	-	1	-	144	36	-	-	46	36
HYOGO	2	-	58	1	-	-	68	26	-	-	12	3
KARA	1	-	9	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	1	10	4	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	1	-	42	14	-	-	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	5	-	24	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	2	-	-	64	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	13	-	NR	NR	33	6	-	-	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
WAGNIA	-	-	14	2	-	-	18	7	-	-	31	16
MIYE	-	-	19	-	-	-	34	21	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	*-8	NR	9	-	*-2	NR	23	8	-	-	13	3
FUKUCHI	-	-	21	3	-	-	83	54	-	-	1	1
S.G.	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	2	-	33	12	-	-	1	1
KUMMOTO	*-2	-	6	-	1	3	32	11	-	-	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIZUAKI	-	-	11	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	34	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	2	2320	54	18	9	3243	1057	0	0	252	131

## Rates

Current	2.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.6	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
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Previous	4.1	0.0			1.3	0.7			-	0.1
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Rate per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction

Plague: 0



Weekly Report - 15 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPIING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	39	65	480
AOMORI	5	*-5	86
IWATE	31	37	33
MIYAGI	*-72	14	124
AKITA	14	16	138
YAMAGATA	24	18	77
FUKUSHIMA	10	13	93
IBARAKI	4	16	100
TOCHIGI	1	23	60
GUMMA	3	17	66
SAITAMA	4	12	91
CHIBA	-	3	86
TOKYO	5	34	524
KANAGAWA	-	41	311
NIIGATA	NR	NR	NR
TOYAMA	26	15	106
ISHIKAWA	11	55	219
FUKUI	31	35	89
YAMANASHI	1	4	39
NAGANO	11	33	150
GIFU	18	22	181
SHIZUOKA	9	27	141
AICHI	43	15	269
MIE	13	6	40
SHIGA	6	10	49
KYOTO	7	26	331
OSAKA	1	15	299
HYOGO	5	13	141
NARA	-	2	40
WAKAYAMA	2	2	74
TOTTORI	14	4	58
SHIMANE	6	15	156
OKAYAMA	7	6	68
HIROSHIMA	13	27	245
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	NR
TOKUSHIMA	33	12	132
KAGAWA	2	11	45
EHIME	39	15	135
KOCHI	NR	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	2	35	298
SAGA	8	8	57
NAGASAKI	77	14	104
KUMAMOTO	28	8	129
OITA	-	2	71
MIYAZAKI	17	81	85
KAGOSHIMA	12	8	51
TOTAL	510	830	6071
Rates			
Current	34.1	55.5	405.8
Previous	41.2	47.5	379.0

Rates per 100,000 per Annum  
Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction

Deaths not available.



Weekly Report - 15 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	61	12
AOMORI	6	1
IWATE	59	2
MIYAGI	43	-
AKITA	35	-
YAMAGATA	20	-
FUKUSHIMA	56	-
IBARAKI	68	-
TOCHIGI	23	-
GUMMA	30	1
SAITAMA	34	-
CHIBA	6	-
TOKYO	103	6
KANAGAWA	64	1
NIIGATA	NR	NR
TOYAMA	33	-
ISHIKAWA	100	-
FUKUI	27	4
YAMANASHI	9	-
NAGANO	24	-
GIFU	55	-
SHIZUOKA	40	-
AICHI	57	-
MIE	7	-
SHIGA	12	-
KYOTO	31	-
OSAKA	29	-
HYOGO	14	-
NARA	7	-
WAKAYAMA	64	-
TOTTORI	10	-
SHIMANE	35	-
OKAYAMA	18	-
HIROSHIMA	22	9
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR
TOKUSHIMA	63	-
KAGAWA	12	-
EHIME	57	-
KOCHI	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	94	-
SAGA	28	-
NAGASAKI	36	-
KUMAMOTO	59	1
OITA	21	10
MIYAZAKI	30	-
KAGOSHIMA	61	-
TOTAL	1663	47
RATE		
Current	111.2	3.1
Previous	84.8	1.7

Deaths not available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Number</u>	
	15 Nov. 1947	16 Nov. 1946	15 Nov. 1947	16 Nov. 1946	for First 46 Weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	543	1183	2146	4702	25146	43345
Dysentery	220	930	1407	6859	38779	85866
Typhoid	260	676	1148	2666	16778	41266
Paratyphoid	62	159	255	634	4439	8334
Smallpox	0	14	2	36	387	17696
Typhus Fever	3	31	16	66	1028	30819
Malaria	99	466	473	1755	11372	NA
Cholera	0	1	0	6	0	1204
Scarlet Fever	40	61	210	196	2320	1814
Epidemic Meningitis	18	15	91	79	3243	1359
*Jap B. Encephalitis	0	1	1	8	252	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	43	64	170	309	2065	3372
Dysentery	78	211	423	1353	7182	12513
Typhoid	49	83	207	349	2083	4904
Paratyphoid	5	7	20	46	254	427
Smallpox	0	9	0	19	38	2724
Typhus Fever	0	7	0	19	83	2889
Malaria	0	0	2	0	22	NA
Cholera	0	1	0	4	0	514
Scarlet Fever	2	1	6	4	54	90
Epidemic Meningitis	9	8	36	30	1057	382
*Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	4	7	131	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Rate</u>	
	15 Nov. 1947	16 Nov. 1946	15 Nov. 1947	16 Nov. 1946	For First 46 Weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	36.3	81.9	35.9	81.4	36.5	65.3
Dysentery	14.7	64.4	23.5	118.7	56.4	129.3
Typhoid	17.4	46.8	19.2	46.2	24.4	62.1
Paratyphoid	4.1	11.0	4.3	11.0	6.5	12.5
Smallpox	0.0	1.0	0.03	0.6	0.6	26.6
Typhus Fever	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.5	46.4
Malaria	6.6	32.3	7.9	30.4	16.5	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
Scarlet Fever	2.7	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	4.7	2.0
*Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.4	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	2.9	4.4	2.8	5.3	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	5.2	14.6	7.1	23.4	10.4	18.8
Typhoid	3.3	5.7	3.5	6.0	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.1
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.3
Malaria	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.6
*Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

\* Suspects

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 15 November 1947

(C) Current Cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total Cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	1062	257	7608	123	4038
AOMORI	5	367	46	2448	20	1464
IWATE	-	164	13	885	19	1057
MIYAGI	10	336	45	2670	35	1770
AKITA	2	200	59	1544	44	1225
YAMAGATA	1	155	18	1202	16	1718
FUKUSHIMA	9	397	75	3577	46	2410
IBARAKI	10	545	57	2243	50	2212
TOCHIGI	3	367	51	2774	40	2588
GUMMA	8	281	51	1993	43	2193
SAITAMA	9	606	46	2681	28	1803
CHIBA	6	751	32	3330	31	2140
TOKYO	45	1697	262	7254	313	6089
KANAGAWA	58	1576	217	11869	170	6007
NIIGATA	11	428	63	2920	58	2450
TOYAMA	14	361	76	2837	53	2269
ISHIKAWA	44	569	168	3450	166	2231
FUKUI	14	387	31	1652	26	1166
YAMANASHI	4	83	41	1778	22	612
NAGANO	4	268	63	3077	37	2262
GIFU	26	648	145	3929	69	1622
SHIZUOKA	9	657	66	3337	60	3091
AICHI	77	3223	235	13037	111	6869
MIE	15	1113	70	2408	64	2430
SHIGA	1	818	14	1557	2	1432
KYOTO	51	1775	150	7270	137	4194
OSAKA	74	4176	292	15888	276	13733
HYOGO	45	1642	153	8066	149	8122
NARA	18	528	48	1072	72	1109
WAKAYAMA	41	1016	151	3663	95	2264
TOTTORI	6	342	51	2955	27	1516
SHIMANE	3	165	14	1525	19	1373
OKAYAMA	13	1457	84	5461	61	3279
HIFOSHIMA	26	1052	124	7339	54	3376
YAMAGUCHI	9	446	87	3427	41	2071
TOKUSHIMA	8	139	44	1232	57	1158
KAGAWA	12	601	39	2246	46	1423
EHIME	6	296	65	3069	47	2854
KOCHI	NR	293	NR	1467	NR	1098
FUKUOKA	54	2772	321	11346	185	6869
SAGA	10	350	130	4189	40	2048
NAGASAKI	19	706	161	6072	58	3030
KUMAMOTO	61	382	97	3669	68	2597
OITA	6	711	62	2749	69	1962
MIYAZAKI	2	72	20	1561	14	966
KAGOSHIMA	NR	185	NR	2585	1	1393
TOTAL	878	36165	4294	188911	3162	129583

RATE

Current	58.7	52.6	287.1	274.5	211.4	188.3
Previous	46.1		269.3		197.3	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947